

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING PLAN

Suggested by the General Army Staff and Having the Sanction of the Army Department

The War Department made public last Friday a synopsis of the Army General Staff universal service and training plan, which also was sent to Congress with the estimates of cost and a detailed outline for a bill to carry it into effect.

The main essentials of the plan are: One year of military training for all boys in their nineteenth year, except those employed for specific reasons. Exemption to be extended to those physically or mentally unfit and those who are the sole support of otherwise destitute dependents.

Training to consist of 11 months during the first year and two weeks during the second and third years of a reservist's liability.

War service to be required of all who have been trained in the first and second reserve, the first reserve duty to extend over a period of four years and one month after training and second reserve duty for seven years. At the conclusion of service in the organized reserve the men would remain liable for duty until they reach the age of 45.

Plan Defense Army.

In case of war the reserve would be called out in their order, but further exemptions of a temporary character would be granted to those who have become the sole support of destitute dependents after training had been completed, and those whose positions in civil branches of Federal or State governments are indispensable to the conduct of war.

Organization of the overseas garrison would remain substantially as at present, a regular, permanent establishment, fitted up by volunteers. There would be, in addition, small detachments of regular soldiers for frontier duty and also the training units which would be employed to instruct the annual classes of reservists. It is proposed to recruit this training force from the National Guard, organized militia and enlisted force of the regular army, as a considerable increase over the present regular establishment would be required.

The synopsis lays stress on the fact that the plan proposes to establish only "a reasonable measure of defense of the United States from successful invasion."

Training Requirements.

The amount of training prescribed is estimated to be that absolutely necessary for a defensive army and to have no connection with the training of any force for aggressive purposes.

The plan provides for the organization of the first reserve into a "localized national army, complete in every unit," fully armed and equipped, with frequent tests to insure speedy mobilization. Attendance at annual maneuvers would be required of all reservists only for the first two years after completion of training; but those who aspire to become officers would attend during each of the four years of their service in this class.

The second reserve also would be organized and localized, but would not be fully equipped or required to turn out for annual maneuvers. In effect, the second reserve would operate as a reservoir from which the active regiments of the first reserve could be filled up without loss of time.

The plan stipulated that on its inception volunteers would be accepted into the reserve, although past the ages specified for the universal training system. Those qualified would be appointed officers and noncommissioned officers of the first and second reserve, although eventually both these forces would be composed of men who had received their full year of training.

Trained Force of 3,000,000

In round numbers the staff plan would supply a trained force of 3,000,000 men, with one year of intensive military instruction. It is estimated by the War College that approximately 500,000 boys in their 19th year, would be available for training annually. They would, under the plan, be liable to call to the colors until 32 years of age, passing after the first eleven months of their training to the first reserve for the next four years and one month, then into the second reserve and finally into the unorganized reserve until they reached the age of 45. The purpose of the bill is to constitute the first reserve as a fully organized and equipped fighting force with a strength of 1,500,000, ready to respond instantly to a call to arms. The second reserve of equal size, but only partly equipped, would require some time to take the field. Eventually there would be 1,000,000 additional trained men ready to fill the gaps at the front.

24,400 Regular Army Officers. In addition to these forces, there would be a regular army, composed of men choosing military life as a profession, of 24,400 officers and 285,886 enlisted men. Of these, 97,000 would form the overseas forces and 29,000 the frontier forces, the remainder composing the permanent training personnel which could take care of the instruction of from 492,386 to 654,292 reserve recruits annually. If the proportion of available men for training was greater than the figure given, the permanent training force would have to be proportionally increased.

For State Constabulary.

As to the future of existing State forces, the department's synopsis says: "The plan contemplates a strictly Federal army for national defense, but some provision must be made for the State until they will have organized forces of constabulary or some other power to prevent domestic disorders. For this reason it is proposed

to continue to the States for a period of five years the financial support provided by the so-called Dick bill, as amended prior to the passage of the national defense act." The effect of this suggestion would be to withdraw from the National Guard the Federal pay provision of the defense act and restore the organization to its old status for five years, at the expiration of which time each State would maintain such organizations as it saw fit without aid from the Federal Government.

TYPHOID FLY FACTS

1. Where do young flies live? In filth and manure.
2. Where do flies first dirty their mouths and feet? In every kind of filth imaginable.
3. Is anything too dirty or bad-smelling for flies to eat? NO.
4. Where does the fly go when it flies from the vault, the manure pile or the spittoon? (a) It may wipe its feet upon the clean lips of your sleeping baby; (b) It may carry germs into the open wound on your hand; (c) It may track over the butter, the meat, or take a bath in the milk.
5. Is the fly merely a nuisance? No. It is very dangerous.
6. Why is the fly considered dangerous? It is man's worst pest. It is more dangerous than rattlesnakes or tarantulas. It carries deadly infectious diseases.
7. What diseases does the fly carry? It carries typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and various intestinal diseases.
8. How does the fly carry disease germs? The germs stick to its legs, mouth-parts, hairs, wings, feelers.
9. What is the correct name of this human pest? The TYPHOID FLY.
10. Has it ever caused anyone's death? It killed more American soldiers in the Spanish-American war than all the weapons of the Spaniards. It has killed thousands of soldiers during the present European war.
11. Why is typhoid fever so prevalent during the summer and fall? Because flies are most numerous during those seasons.
12. Why is typhoid fever common in one community and not in another? Largely because the common housefly is abundant in one locality and is controlled in the other.
13. Where are flies most abundant? Where there is most filth.
14. How shall we kill the fly? (a) Destroy all filth about the house and yard; (b) put lime into the vault and over the manure; (c) trap all flies before they enter your home by using wire fly traps; (d) Kill all flies, large or small, with a "swatter"; (e) Use sticky fly paper or fly poisons around the house or store; (f) pour a borax solution over manure, filth or other places where the fly may rear its young.
15. Write to the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., for further suggestions on controlling flies.

DISEASE GERMS MAY BE CONVEYED IN BOOKS

There is popular idea that a book which has been handled by a person who has been suffering from a contagious disease, such as diphtheria, measles or scarlet fever, will convey the disease to other persons. Unquestionably this can take place under certain circumstances, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the department of preventive medicine of the University of Missouri. However, careful investigation demonstrates that the danger is not an acute one.

During the past year, studies have been made on 150 books known to have been handled by persons suffering from diphtheria. In no case was the diphtheria germ found. Quite frequently the colon germ, which is an inhabitant of the normal intestine, and is very widespread in nature, was found on these books.

Where books are purposely infected with germs like typhoid and diphtheria, those inside the books remain alive for several months, and those on the outside retain their vitality provided the book is kept in the dark. When put in diffused daylight, such as is obtained in an ordinary well lighted room, these germs are dead at the end of 12 days; on exposing the books to direct sunlight, they are dead within a few hours.

This demonstrates again what has been well known for many years—that sunlight is one of our best disinfectants. It has the power of killing practically every known disease germ in a short time. It will kill the germ of consumption within a few minutes, provided the germ is not protected in a great mass of mucus or other material, as found in the excretions of consumptives on the sidewalk. But even in such a mass when exposed to sunlight the germ is rapidly killed, seldom keeping longer than 72 hours.

The disinfection of books after being brought from sick rooms is best carried out when considered necessary, by the use of formaldehyde gas. The books should be placed in a tight box on their backs and room enough allowed to let the book fall partly open. The formaldehyde may then be generated by putting commercial formalin on cotton in the box, or by one of the numerous types of disinfectants sold, using solidified formaldehyde.

When all is said, it may be concluded that there cannot be great danger in handling the books which have come from sick rooms unless they are obviously soiled with discharges.

Reports have it that the Allies will try to put an "a" in King Constantine's "reign."

Another Book List

The following list of books have recently been added to the Farmington Public Library, coming from different sources:

- Over the Hills and Far Away.
Tales from Shakespeare.
Laddie.
Little Sister Snow.
A Japanese Nightingale.
Heartsease and Rue.
The Choir Invisible.
A Nest of Linnets.
Felix Holt.
Cecelia.
A Far Country.
Pride and Prejudice.
Sense and Sensibility.
Those Delightful Americans.
The Marble Faun.
Midstream.
A Woman Rice Planter.
Browning's Poems.
Lucille.
Aurora Leigh.
Paradise Lost.
Paradise Regained.
Holland's Poems.
Longfellow's Poems.
Goethe's Poetical Works.
The World's Christmas Hymns.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Elkhard.
American Ideals.
What's Wrong with the World?
Holy Leveine.
History and Preservation of Mt. Vernon.
Story of the Life of Jesus.
Ethics of the Dust.
Drummond's Addresses.
Lartor Resartus.
Points of View.
Essays on Idleness.
A Summer Voyage.
Res Judicatae.
Glimpses Through Life's Windows.
Wool-Gathering.
L'Emigre.
History of Greece.
Practical Analysis of Words.
School Tactics.
Descriptive Geometry.
Universal Exposition.
The Schoenberg Cotton Family.
The Night in Grey.
The Friar of Wittenberg.
Four Hundred Years.
Through Luther to Liberty.
The Voice of History.
Little Men.
Our Hero Stories.
Our Heroes from History.
Pentecost of Calennity.
The Happy Boy.
Stories of Adventure.
Little Prudy Stories.
Careless Kate.
Phoebe and Ernest.
The Boat Builders Series.
The Wonder Book.
Short Cruises.
Our Little English Cousins.
The Night Before Christmas.
Judge Not.
Abbie Ann.
Treasurers of Fairlyland.
Robinson Crusoe.
Master Bobby.
Talent Tatters.
Mudge.
Rollo Books—Air.
Rollo Books—Fire.
Rollo Books—Sky.
Tour in Europe.
Only the Governors.
Jack Archer.
Girihood's Days.
The Child at Play.
Aesop's Fables.
Oscar.
Clinton.
Heroines.
Delightful Dodd.
Romance of Two Worlds.
The Boss of Little Arcady.
The Rose of the River.
The Miller of Old Church.
The Rose in the Ring.
Anna Karenine.
Empty Pockets.
Ralph Marlow.
The Victim.
The Jewel of Gnyss Galon.
The Iceland Fishermen.
Every Man for Himself.
A Too Short Vacation.
A Woman's Reasons.
Elizabeth in Her German Garden.
The Handmade Gentleman.
The Red Rovers.
Michael O'Halloran.
A Gentleman of France.
Told in the Hills.
A Little Minister.
Squire Phinn.
The Heritage of the Desert.
The Visits of Elizabeth.
Red Saunders's Pets.
The Light of Scartling.
The Will of Allah.
Don John.
The Vicar of Wakefield.
Treasure Island.
Samantha at St. Louis.

WHEN TO SOW OATS

"Most of us are in a hurry to get our oat crop in early," says W. L. Nelson, who is in charge of the crop reporting service of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, but after all it will apparently pay to take time to put good seed into a well prepared seedbed, rather than to 'mud-in' the crop.

"Taking the average for the last 14 years, just about half the crop—49.1 per cent—has been in by April 1, and the average yield has been 23.9 bushels. For the eight years when the crop went in earlier than the average the yield was 23.5 bushels, while for the six later-than-average years the yield was 24.4 bushels.

"In 1910 the crop was sown very early, 89.7 per cent being in by April 1. The yield of 33.2 bushels was the best for the 14-year period. In 1912, though, when less than 1 per cent of the crop was in by April 1, the yield with a favorable April and May, was 31.3 bushels."

HENSLEY'S BABY ILL

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—Representative Walter Hensley of Missouri was called to his home at Farmington, Mo., by a telegram reporting the illness of his youngest child, a babe of a few months. The child is suffering from an abscess in his ear. —St. Louis Republic.

The Times "Buy at Home" Dept.

THE HUM OF THE HUMBUGS

Catalogue House System Offspring of Humbuggery Cheap and Flimsey Seconds

EXTRA PAIR TROUSERS FREE with Suit order. Order your Easter Suit now. Offer expires March 1st. **GIERSE BROTHERS** Tailors—Cleaners.

ALBERT HILLIKER House, Sign and Decorative Painter Paper Hanging and Picture Framing Estimates furnished. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Come in and let us figure on your work. Phone Four.

FARMINGTON MILLING CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Meal, Bran and Ship-Staff. The names of the flour that you get at home are: Golden Rod, Snow Drop, Blue Label and Farmico Self-Rising. Phone 74

Farmington Laundry PHONE 375

Karsch's EXCLUSIVE SHOE STORE Everything for the Feet SHOES AND HOSIERY

Lang & Bro. Mfg. & Mer. Co. CHEVROLET and HUDSON Accessories and Supplies Repairing

GIESSING MILLING CO. Manufactures Giessing High Patent and Pearl Self-Rising—always uniform. No Flour Better for Light Bread and General Use.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN FARMINGTON FOR Phoenix Silk Hose, Holeproof Hose, Curlee Clothing, Gossard Corsets, Stephenson Underwear, Sterling Muslim Underwear, Silver Collars. **HENDERSON STORE COMPANY.**

Bank of Farmington Farmington, Mo. Capital Stock \$50,000.00 Surplus and Profits \$90,000.00 Progressive and Conservative. Your business always appreciated, whether large or small.

The Farmers Bank CAPITAL \$35,000.00 SURPLUS \$20,000.00 We take care of the needs of our customers. Accounts of \$1.00 and up solicited.

CITY DRUG STORE E. J. Lawrence, Mgr. Drugs, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Preparations, Stationery and Candy. Mound City Paints, Eastman Kodaks. **THE REXALL STORE**

Farmington Music House Hallet & Davis Gold Medal Pianos. Adam Schaa, and Steger & Sons Player Pianos from \$375.00 up. TERMS TO SUIT. W. A. GILLAM.

E. M. LAAKMAN Dealer in DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES. Prescriptions a Specialty.

St. Francois County Bank Invites Your Patronage. WE PAY 4 PER CENT INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS, and 4 PER CENT ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

FIELD AND POULTRY FENCING, BARBED WIRE, BUILDING MATERIAL AND SOFT COAL.

Tetley-Klein Lumber Co.

Schramm B. & I. Mfg. Co. Manufacturers of Carbonated Beverages and Ice, Ice Cream and Butter. Dealers in All Kinds of Coal. F. W. SCHRAMM, Gen'l. Mgr. at Farmington and Elvins.

TRY OUR BUY-AT-HOME HOLSUM BREAD and BEST CAKES FRESH EVERY DAY. COFFMAN CASH STORE Phone 91

GET READY FOR SPRING. Make up some of the dainty lingerie, and the shirt-waists stamped in artistic designs, at the **ENTERPRISE** Ready-made dresses and hats in new designs for children also.

It is Supposed That Satan Was the Original Humbug—The Retail Catalogue House People Have Developed the Art Until It Has Become a Disease With Them.

[Copyrighted, 1914, by Thomas J. Sullivan.] On a certain occasion some boys thought they would play a trick on the great naturalist, Darwin.

They caught a beetle, glued various parts of other insects upon its head and body, placed it in a little box and humbly knocked at Darwin's door, seeking to know what the great scientist would call this wonderful bug they had assembled.

Mr. Darwin looked it over very critically and asked the boys very seriously, "Did this bug hum when you caught it?" "Yes, sir," it hummed a great deal," replied the boys, with sly winks at each other.

"Then this must be a humbug," said Darwin.

It is supposed that Satan was the original humbug, but since the mail order houses have been established he has had to take a back seat, and among so many modern improvements he must feel dreadfully useless and antiquated.

Love to Be Humbugged.

That the American people love to be humbugged long since has passed into a proverb. Trickery may be called our national vice, our besetting sin. Like liberty, it appears to be in the very air we breathe. We take it as naturally as we do to politics. Our entire social system has become saturated with it. Even at times it masquerades under the mantle of charity, which, like a well filled purse, covers a multitude of sins.

There are various kinds and classes of fakers and tricksters, but the princes of them all, the incarnations of fraud, are the advertising humbugs, who, when stripped of the sugar coating by which they impose upon the public, are simply professors of falsehood.

Would Strike Liars Dead.

The ancient scribes tell us that the Lord once attempted to check the humbug habit by striking the liars dead, but when he looked into the future and saw the huge catalogue houses looming in the distance he reluctantly relinquished the idea, as he saw that such a plan in the congested centers would prove more fatal than a second flood.

The mail order houses word their advertising so as to appeal to the credulity and weakness of human nature, as it is generally known that every son of Adam and daughter of Eve possesses a disposition to resort to games of chance, an inclination to get something for nothing.

Possess the Gambling Instinct.

A noted gambler once said: "Life consists in taking chances. Providence has instilled into the brains and hearts of men the betting instinct." So when the mail order houses came into existence they at once opened up an avenue for the development of humanity's well known weakness—a desire for gambling.

As the catalogue houses passed from the elementary and experimental stages to that of a permanent and pronounced reality the gambling instinct of the consumer kept pace with the humbug's progress.

The consumers read the bewitching circulars describing the many wonderful bargains; they fumbled the pages of the huge catalogue in bewildering amazement. The angel of doubt hovering near whispered warnings to the fascinated buyer, but the god of chance was beckoning from the distance, and the order was sent forward.

Cheap, Flimsy "Seconds."

The advertising humbug's advertisements and catalogues depict his goods as something marvelous. Bedsteads, chairs, tables, couches, picture frames, heaters, etc., which appear to be massive, handsomely carved pieces of work, are nothing but cheap, flimsy "seconds" when delivered, and the buyer is often ashamed to cart them home in the daytime, but waits for the darkness of night to cast its mantle over their defects.

Sometimes the gambling instinct is so deeply set in the nature of some consumers that one evidence of the trickery of the advertising humbug is insufficient, and they again indulge their passion for gambling by taking a "chance" with another order and again getting imposed upon, and so on ad infinitum.

Paraguay's Sweet Plant.

A herb called by the natives ena che, but botanically Eupatorium rebaudianum, grows wild in Paraguay. It is remarkable for its sweetness. Indeed, the native name means the "sugar plant." It grows along the borders of the river Amambahi and attains a height of only about five inches. The smallest bit of this plant when placed upon the tongue produces a surprisingly sweet flavor, which, it is said, lasts for hours. The saccharine power is much greater than that of sugar.

We need your old tires and inner tubes or any old rubber and country rags; brass, copper, zinc, lead, aluminum, or any old junk. We have the cash or furniture to exchange for it. **SECOND HAND STORE** S. P. Counts, Manager.

We make a specialty of all kinds of FARM and GARDEN SEEDS and will be prepared to fill all orders promptly. Although prices on many articles are very high, we will make the lowest possible price.—**FAIRMINGTON MERC. CO.**

The latest and most reliable styles and designs in MILLINERY may always be seen at—

MRS. S. C. WATTS

Do you believe in the "BUY AT HOME" doctrine? If you do you should have a space in this department. It costs you but 25c a week. The subject matter will be changed each week.

"DON'TS"—ADMONITION TO PATRONS FROM POSTMASTER

The postmaster at Boone, Iowa, has prepared a list of suggestions designed to aid the rural mail carriers, and they are given the hearty endorsement of Postmaster J. B. Smith and the employees at the local office. The suggestions are in the form of a series of "don'ts", and are as follows:

Don't put loose pennies in the box. The carrier is not required to fish them out. He hasn't got the time. Don't wrap them in paper; place in a little receptacle, such as a jar lid or cup.

Don't ask the carrier to pay the postage on your parcels. Give them enough money, or more than enough; he is under bond to return what money that is not required for the postage.

Don't try to send open letters containing writing for a penny. They go at regular postage, 2 cents an ounce, etc.

Don't ask the carrier to enclose money or postage stamps in your letters.

Don't think you can return a package to Philadelphia, New York or any other distant address for the same amount of postage that brought it. Most of the packages are sent part of the way by freight or express to save postage.

Don't ask the carrier to replace stamps that he left in your box, unless you are dead sure that he forgot to leave them.

Don't ask the carrier to wait while you finish writing your letter.

Don't write a lot of instructions for the carrier to follow, when you can go out to the box and tell him.

Don't use a box without a signal.

Don't expect a mail box to last forever. Most of them here have been in use over a dozen years.

Don't expect the carrier to do your shopping—he has troubles of his own.

Don't try to ride with the carrier, unless you are a postmaster, an inspector or a road supervisor.

Don't expect the carrier to always follow the rules of the road. He has boxes to serve on both sides.

Don't lay a stamp on your tongue and absorb all the glue and expect it to stick with what spittle remains on the stamp.

Don't forget that there are other patrons on the route to be served the same day.

Don't forget that a penny is not enough postage to carry a metropolitan newspaper.

Don't place your mail box on a post so that the carrier has to stand up in his vehicle to serve it.

Don't forget that all mail matter deposited in boxes should be stamped. The "pay in money" plan was only arranged for people who did not have a chance six days in the week. Some people never buy stamps; they don't seem to care how much trouble they cause the carrier.

Don't expect the carrier to make out your money order application. That's for you to do. These applications are to avoid mistakes. What good are they to you if made out by the carrier?

J. B. SMITH, Postmaster.

When to Take Chamberlain's Tablets When you feel dull and stupid after eating.

When you have a sick headache. When you have a sour stomach. When you belch after eating. When you have indigestion. When nervous or despondent. When you have no relish for your meals.

When your liver is torpid. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

ESTRAY NOTICE

Taken up by Mrs. S. E. Shumake and posted before W. E. Beardon, a Justice of the Peace in Randolph Twp., St. Francois County, on the 23 day of January, 1917, one light yellow Jersey cow, about 6 years old, small horns, no other marks or brands and appraised at \$50.

MRS. S. E. SHUMAKE.

Subscribe now—\$1 the year